

## Arafat restates denial of U.S. charges

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat denied Monday what he called an "official U.S. accusation" that he had approved plans for revenge attacks on American targets for last month's slaying of his military deputy. He said the charge was contained in diplomatic notes to Arab governments. Arafat, who issued a similar denial two weeks ago when he first said such notes existed, told a news conference Monday that these notes existed. He said the notes warned that the U.S. would consider the PLO responsible for any revenge attack on American individuals or interests following the assassination in Tunis of Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Iyad). Arafat has denied the U.S. giving the go-ahead for the killing by an Israeli hit-squad of Abu Iyad. The U.S. has condemned the assassination and said it had no advanced knowledge of it. The latest notes state that Washington had learned that "Arafat had approved personally a series of terrorist attacks against American citizens and interests to avenge the Abu Iyad assassination," Arafat said. "This is not true. The Americans have gone past the proper limits." The PLO leader said the notes had been sent to several Arab governments, which he did not name, and that they had come into his hands through them.

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## Iraqi minister urges offensives

BAGHDAD (R) — Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah called on the Iraqi army Monday to launch offensives to recapture Iraqi territory held by Iran. "We have to prepare for operations, similar to the holy Ramadan, to hoist our flags over positions polluted by the enemy over our dear land," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted him as saying. Holy Ramadan was the codename of Iraq's successful April offensive to regain the southern Fao Peninsula after more than two years of Iranian occupation. Khairallah told officers at the central sector of the warfront the army must also capture "territories that affect the security of our forces... territories used by the enemy as springboards to attack our international borders." He identified targets as oil-producing man-made Majnoon Islands in southern Iraq, the Shalamcheh area of the southern city of Basra, and northern Jordanian towns of Halabja and the Iranian border towns of Mehran, Dohuk, Qasr-e-Shirin and Somar. Khairallah said Iraq's reply to Iran's refusal to accept a U.N. Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire must be "assaults to restore our usurped lands and... impose the will of right, peace and sovereignty."

## Jerash Festival committee meets

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor, chairman of the National Higher Committee of the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, Monday chaired a meeting for the committee at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation to discuss arrangements and preparations for the seventh Jerash Festival scheduled to be held between July 13-31. The committee also reviewed arrangements and preparations taken for organising exhibitions of handicrafts and photographs as well as a poetry festival which will be held during the festival. The committee approved the festival's programme for this year.

## London mayor arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lord Mayor of London Greville Spratt and his wife arrived in Amman on a week-long official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein. Spratt will hold talks with Jordanian officials and will tour archaeological and tourist centres in the Kingdom. Spratt will attend part of the "British Week" activities organised at the Marriott Hotel. Spratt is accompanied by a number of officials from the London municipal office. Spratt was received later Monday by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

## Armenian religious leader begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — His Beatitude Karekin II-Catholics of Silicia, head of the Armenian church in the Middle East, arrived here Monday on a visit during which he is expected to be received by His Majesty King Hussein. In an arrival statement to Petra, Karekin II said he would also hold talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other officials. He paid tribute to Jordan's support for the Palestinian and voiced the Armenian community's solidarity with and support for the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

## Iraq rejects British protest

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has rejected a British protest over an Iraqi air raid in the Gulf in which the British-flag tanker *Burnham Endeavour* was set on fire, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Monday. The agency issued texts of the British government protest, delivered to the Iraqi embassy in London May 17, and Baghdad's reply two days later.

## Egypt has military experts in Gulf states

KUWAIT (AP) — Egyptian Defense Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazaleh says his country has military experts in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Iraq, the independent Al Anbar reported Monday. It quoted him as saying that Egypt, sought to help Arab states in the Gulf, threatened by the 7½-year-old Iran-Iraq war, "by shoring up their defence capabilities" rather than sending troops.

## U.S. to push for Iran embargo

KUWAIT (AP) — U.S. envoy Vernon Walters said Monday Washington would keep pushing for an international arms embargo of Iran if the Tehran continued to reject United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 calling for a Gulf war cease-fire. Walters, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, spoke to reporters at Kuwait airport before heading for Oman at the end of a 24-hour visit.

## Peres heads for Israel-EEC talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres flew to Brussels Monday for a meeting with the European Economic Community (EEC) and Israel's often brutal handling of the Palestinian uprising was expected to be a topic.

## W. Bank schools reopened after 4-month closure

RAMALLAH, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — The Israeli army reopened hundreds of elementary schools in the occupied West Bank Monday after keeping them shut for almost four months because of the Palestinian uprising.

Military officials said the opening was a response to a significant decline in violent incidents in the occupied territories during the last few weeks, although at least one Palestinian was killed by army gunfire during clashes over the weekend.

Four firebombs also were thrown at passing cars, including one that mistakenly hit an Arab-owned car, killing two Palestinians.

Officials said almost two-thirds of the 16,000 public school pupils in Arab Jerusalem returned to classrooms that reopened Sunday after a three-month closure.

Observers noted that the smooth reopening of schools came after a leaflet issued by the underground leadership of the uprising called on students to return to their classrooms and May 31.

urged material support for them in the form of books and other material.

The latest leaflet, number 17 issued by the Unified National Command of the Uprising also called for a general strike Wednesday to mark 40 days since the assassination death of Palestinian leader Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

The last such communiqué called for a two-day strike and the previous one for three days of work stoppage.

The latest leaflet also urged that Palestinian flags be raised Saturday, the anniversary of the founding of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964, and for "a day of popular anger and clashes with the occupiers and the Zionist settler thugs."

May 31.

The leaflet urged Palestinians to persist in their uprising especially during the summit meeting next week between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Your uprising... assures this summit that the rights of all our Palestinian people, inside and outside, will not be covered up by anyone," it said.

### Awad hearing

Meanwhile the Israeli supreme court heard an appeal Monday by the Palestinian-American advocate of civil disobedience who asked the judges to scrap an expulsion order against him and threatened to convert and return to Israel as a Jew if the order stands.

The three-judge panel reserved decision after a three-hour hearing, but did not set a date for its ruling.

Israeli officials ordered Mubarak Awad expelled May 6, saying he had played a leading role in the uprising.

But during the hearing, lawyers for both sides sidestepped politics and focused on Awad's legal status under Israel's immigration development.

(Continued on page 5)

## Beirut troop deployment stalled after Syria rejects Iranian role

BEIRUT (AP) — Syria and Iran were locked Monday in a critical dispute after Syrian mediators rejected Iranian involvement in a force that would deploy in Beirut's southern slums to halt an 18-day bloodbath between rival Hizbullah factions.

Lebanese government officials said Syria rejected as "out of the question" the Iranian proposal, and the fighting in the slums, where 18 foreign hostages are believed held, raged on with mortars and howitzers.

The officials said the Syrian stand was conveyed by Syria's

military intelligence chief for the Beirut area, Brigadier-General Ali Hammoud, in a six-hour meeting with Iran's deputy foreign minister, Hossein Sheikholeslam.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the dispute once again delayed Syria's plan to deploy its forces in the embattled slums, pending further contacts between the presidents of the two countries.

The meeting of Hammoud and Sheikholeslam ended shortly before dawn Monday. It was attended by representatives of Hizbullah and Amal as members of resurrected four-party commission charged with negotiating a cease-fire.

Beirut's two leading dailies, the independent Al Nahar and Al Safr, said Hammoud and Amal's representatives insisted that the Syrian army take exclusive charge of security in south Beirut.

That demand was endorsed Monday by acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss.

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## Greek leftists protest Turkish visit with blasts

ATHENS (Agencies) — Left-wing Greek activists bombed the cars of Turkish diplomats Monday to protest a visit by Turkish Foreign Minister Meisut Yilmaz aimed at promoting better relations between the feuding North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies.

The bombs, which wrecked two cars in central Athens, were the most serious assault to date on a fragile peace initiative launched this year by Greece and Turkey.

While political talks are being held in Athens, another Greek-Turkish committee led by senior economic officials will discuss trade and tourism cooperation this week in the Turkish capital of Ankara (See page 5).

Security forces, who see the visit as a test-run for meeting between Papandreu and Ozal in mid-June, hustled the foreign minister through the airport and to a heavily-guarded hotel on the outskirts of Athens.

## Israeli report claims shift in Soviet policy

TEL AVIV (R) — Moscow is showing a new, conciliatory attitude towards Israel, according to an alleged Soviet document published in the independent Maravi newspaper Monday.

An Israeli official familiar with exchanges with the Soviet Union said there was little doubt the workmen paper, sent from Moscow to Israel, was authentic.

The official told Reuters he presumed the English-language document was leaked by aides to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Peres, seeking to sway Israeli opinion in favour of an international Middle East peace conference, has sought to demonstrate Moscow is no longer hostile to the Zionist state's "security."

Shamir aide Yossi Ben-Aharon told Israel Radio he did not see any change in the Soviet position in the document.



KING VISITS GHQ: His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Zaid Ibn Shaker during a visit he paid to the General Headquarters Monday. The talks were attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb, the Armed Forces inspector general and senior aides (Petra photo)

## Crown Prince opens Jordan trade and investment talks in Atlanta

ATLANTA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has opened here a seminar on investment in and trade with Jordan underlining the Kingdom's strategic location in the South West Asian region, an advantage that enables the country to promote cooperation with different states

in the region, Prince Hassan said.

He warned against polarisation

(Continued on page 5)

## Mitterrand praises King

AMMAN (Petra) — French President Francois Mitterrand Monday paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for his courageous and relentless efforts over the years for peace in the Middle East.

France and Jordan have a common belief that a comprehensive settlement, which would achieve security for all countries and justice for their peoples, is bound to put an end to the conflict in the Middle East region, the president said in a message to the King.

The message was in reply to the

King's message of congratulations to Mitterrand on his relection

France intends to offer its own contribution towards achieving a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the president said.

Mitterrand said he still remembers his important meetings with King Hussein to discuss the Middle East question and expressed hope that bilateral contacts would continue to achieve the aspired goal.

## Jordan has asked Algeria to invite Egypt to summit

By Rabah Mango  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan has officially asked Algeria to extend an invitation to Egypt to attend the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Algiers June 7, a well-informed Jordanian source said Monday.

The request was based on the principle that participation in Arab summits is separate matter from membership in the Arab League, the source told the Jordan Times and Al Ra'

The source did not rule out restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Algeria either before or after the summit.

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"What impedes the resumption of relations between the two countries are formalities," the source said.

Egyptian sources in Amman

declined to comment on Egypt's participation in the summit but

reiterated that Egypt was always keen on Arab solidarity.

Reports in the Egyptian press have indicated that resumption of Algerian-Egyptian diplomatic relations could be announced after a meeting in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

## Hungary removes Kadar, old guard from leadership

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary cast its veteran communist leader Kadar into political oblivion and replaced him with Prime Minister Karoly Grosz and a string of reformers in a shake-up that surprised even the party faithful.

A special party conference Sunday opened the way for sweeping reforms in Hungary, removing Kadar to a new honorary post of party president and voting him and his entire old guard off the politburo.

Kadar, one of Eastern Europe's greatest political survivors, was bundled out four days short of his 76th birthday. He had led Hungary since the 1956 anti-communist uprising was put down by Soviet forces.

He took the country through reforms unparalleled in Eastern Europe during the 1960s and 70s but himself finally became an unacceptable block to progress.

"The brake has been taken off," a Western diplomat told Reuters after the final session of the three-day conference.

"It has become more and more obvious that Kadar has been the man on the brake pedal. Without him anything is possible."

(Continued on page 5)

Questions remain on U.S. okay of INF pact

WASHINGTON (AP) — A member of the Senate Armed Services Committee said Monday that ratification of a U.S.-Soviet medium-range missile treaty is possible during the superpower summit but that some senators still have questions about the pact.

Grosz, 57, and an admirer of Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said on television

recently that "We face comprehensive and radical changes in Hungary."

The new party chief said he would remain as prime minister for the time being. He was appointed to that post only last June.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was quick to congratulate Grosz, a forceful politician in the Kremlin's mould, and who has been described as "a man with a nice smile but sharp teeth."

A senior Hungarian party official said the changes were more far-reaching than anyone had expected.

"Nearly all the old men have gone, not just from the politburo but also from the Central Committee," he said.

Cohen said failure to ratify the treaty would be a serious mistake.

"I think that the treaty is verifiable," he said. "It's in our interest to proceed, and to reject the treaty would jeopardise not only our relationship with our allies but undermine the president's ability to continue to serve as a spokesman for this country."

The Senate Friday crushed a bid by the Republican right wing to tie the treaty to ending alleged Soviet cheating on other arms control accords. All five sections of an amendment offered by Sen. Steve Symms were overwhelmingly rejected and other attempts to change the treaty were rebuffed.

Soviets give green light to INF accord, page 8

## Reagan sends envoy back to continue Noriega talks

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan has sent U.S. envoy Michael Kozak back to Panama to continue talks aimed at ousting strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the White House said Monday.

Spokesman Roman Popadiuk said Kozak, a State Department official who returned from his latest trip to Panama last Friday night, was sent back just after midnight Sunday following the second of two unusual top-level White House meetings at the weekend.

"The process continues," Popadiuk said.

A U.S. official who asked not to be identified said there was no agreement for Noriega to leave his post as head of Panama's armed forces but the White House hoped to reach one before Reagan left for the superpower summit in Moscow later this week.

"The reason Kozak is going back is to try to move the ball

forward prior to our departure for the summit," the official said.

He stressed there was no deal yet but the two sides were continuing to talk. If no deal was reached before Reagan's departure Wednesday, he said: "Everything will be put on hold during the summit."

Reagan and his top foreign policy advisers, including Vice-President George Bush, met for more than two hours Saturday morning to review efforts to negotiate the ouster of Noriega, who was indicted in February on drug-trafficking and racketeering charges by two Florida grand juries.

# Samad, a view from the West

The following article is part five of Ammar Khammash's exhibition catalogue entitled *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, which the Jordan Times is serialising. The work was part of the requirement for his Bachelor degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana (USL). Photos and sketches appearing with these articles were first exhibited at USL in March 1986. The publication of the book was funded by The Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation. The book is available for sale at the foundation's head office at the Housing Bank Complex.

## The site

SAMAD is located five kilometres southwest of the town of El Husn and two kilometres west of the Ajlun-Irbid road. From a distance the village appears deserted. The gray, bare mountain displays scattered houses on its southern side — a section of Samad that is mostly ruined.

This site is in the midst of Jordan's most populated land. In an area 10 kilometres square, one can count as many as sixteen villages. This high village-to-land area ratio is not surprising when compared to the number of archaeological sites in the area. Because of conditions amenable to settlement, northwest Jordan has been well populated since Roman times.

The location of Samad is unique. Unlike other villages in the area, it occupies a mountaintop. From there, one can see to the north the nearby villages of Habaka, Juhfiya, Dara, Yusuf, and many others in the distance.

It is hard to conjecture what the original site attraction was since there are no water sources in the immediate environs. It is not even the highest site in the area, there being a mountaintop 70 metres higher only 1½ kilometres to the southeast.

Still, this site shows parts of older structures: many of the stones used in the construction of the village are of a large size such as would be found in a castle. The

corner and parts of the wall of an older complex are evident on the southern side of the village. One house has a lintel with inscription, ornamental stones are often found in the rubble of ruined houses, and in one courtyard lies a stone that could have been an altar piece.

## The village

The most notable aspect of the appearance of Samad is its lack of modern structures. Because stone is the only building material available, the village gains a strong sense of unity, a cohesion that is not only achieved by the unified exterior in stone but also by the limitation of massing forced by this material. Thus, the use of stone has contributed to the natural "zoning ordinance" of the site, an unwritten ordinance formulated by the interaction between the elements of the site and the local technology to utilise these elements for best results.

Samad sits astride its mountaintop, a well-displayed model of the intrinsic comprehensive coordination of village architecture, a coordination that governs the architectural setting of the village at all levels.

In general the site and the local technology determined the layout of Samad and decided where the streets should be, where the houses should be, how wide the streets should be, and how big the houses should be. These same elements — site and local tech-

nology — determined the sizes and the shapes of doors and windows, interior details, and even some of the household utensils.

Samad has an undisturbed street pattern that gives the visitor the chance to roam and discover its different neighbourhoods.

A paved road for cars approaches the site from the southwest; it climbs and runs around the northern edge of the village to reach a dead end close to the centre of the site. This road does not ruin the urban fabric of the village — one of the very few villages of the north in its original condition. Modernity has invaded most of the rest.

The abandoned state of the village (it is 80 per cent empty)

might have been caused by its being located on top of a mountain. This setting makes it very hard for Samad to grow in any direction except possibly towards the east which is the direction opposite to that of the road coming into the village. Thus all the modern houses are being built along the road away from the traditional site and, untraditionally, away from each other. Another factor that might have contributed to the abandonment of Samad is the emigration of Christian families who were the first to move out and invest in other, bigger sites.

Caves and water cisterns are found in great number and are both characteristic of Samad. A one-family courtyard could have up to three water cisterns; I counted up to 40 among the western houses before I gave up. A typical cistern is dug into the rock layers, its bottom being three to five metres in diameter and its neck close to one metre in diameter. It is five to ten metres in depth and often is plastered on the overall view. There are

## The liwan house in Samad

Samad offers one house that is of a special type, the liwan house. This house, which is owned by Sliman Nimir, can be easily spotted not only because of its location on a lofty rock west of the village, but also because of its different exterior characteristics.

The most important element in the liwan house is the liwan itself, an element which has an impact on the interior as well as on the exterior. The house is distinguishable by this large arch that occupies the centre of the front elevation. Since the overall fabric of Samad is made of houses that create with their similarity a unified pattern of light and shadow, the unique size of the shadow created by the liwan stands out.

The traditional houses of Jordan display openings that are limited in size and number; this makes a village read mainly as planes of walls and roofs that envelope volumes of similar sizes. The openings have a smaller impact on the overall view. There are



The Liwan house of Samad

only a few cases of village architecture in which the exterior of the houses display openings of great size or shaded spaces that are semi-enclosed: The liwan house, the Chechen house with its porch, and the Wadi El Karak house with a large arch in front of the

use of wood in the roof. It consists of two cross vaults with a barrel vault in between. This arrangement is not coincidental but serves an important structural purpose: The barrel vault is in the middle to create the arched opening to the exterior. A cross vault would not be adequate, for even though it could provide the opening to the exterior, it would exert lateral pressure pushing the arch outward where there is no wall to counteract this pressure. A barrel vault exerts lateral pressure (caused by its tendency to widen before it collapses) only in the two opposite directions where each of the cross-vaulted rooms are placed to counteract this pressure. Because this house uses two types of vaults for the ceilings, it proves that the builders were not limited in their techniques but, instead, were aware of these different techniques and were able to use them to solve different needs.

The inside of the liwan house is simple; the two rooms, one on each side of the liwan, are (or were, since the one to the south has collapsed) identical but relatively small (477 x 477 centimetres). The room on the north side is in good condition. It is smoothly plastered and has one window on the west and a *mihrab*. The *mihrab* is a niche in the wall, 51 centimetres deep, for storing extra bedding during the day.

## The typical house

The interior of the typical Samad house has fewer grain storing bins and hay silos than the houses in villages like Ma'in or Hinud which are on or near flat terrain. Samad also has some houses of the 1930s and 1940s built of well finished stone with elaborate frames for the doors and windows. These frames have segmental arches with keystones slightly projecting out of the front surface of the arch. This architectural element is definitely an outside influence; it marks the beginning of the use of a "style" in village architecture.

The roofs of the '30s and '40s houses are carried on steel "I"-beams that are seen from inside and from outside as well. They often project out of the structure, possibly because they were hard to cut in a standard size. Most of these houses are built of stone and concrete.

## The people

Samad once had a population of Muslims and Christians, but nowadays the village is mostly abandoned, and only a few Muslim families still live on the tradi-

tions of Samad's past: "This village became lively before Al Husn and Es Sareeh. The first to come to it were Ahmad Mohammad Al Omari who came from Inbeh (7 kilometres to the west of Samad) and Abd El Haqq Bdur. Ahmad Mohammad Al Omari was my grandfather. They came to a ruin with vaults and caves and a base for the mosque which was later moved from its older position, west of the currently existing mosque. Before, most of the work was in livestock, mostly goats and cows.... My



Haj Aqleh Al Isa

tion site. The main Muslim families are the Omari, Bdur, and Bani Hamad. The Christian families are the A'mash and the Nimir. The western part of the village held most of the Christian families, but there were also some scattered throughout the village.

The following comments, taken from Haj Aqleh Al Isa on Monday, 3 June 1985, give im-

pressions of Samad's past: "This village became lively before Al Husn and Es Sareeh. The first to come to it were Ahmad Mohammad Al Omari who came from Inbeh (7 kilometres to the west of Samad) and Abd El Haqq Bdur and both went up to Samad. They lived there and kept calling for others to settle in the site. After them Abd El Salam Nimir and Sheikh Mohammad Othman came to Samad."

Samad, a view from the West

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### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran Programme review 15:55 Cartoon 16:20 Programme on Chemistry 16:30 The Paul Daniels Show 17:19 Message from Oman 17:20 Local programme 17:25 Local programme 17:40 Basketball Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Cultural seminar 22:20 Varieties programme 22:30 News summary in English 23:10 Programme cont'd. 23:35 Sign off

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 des chifres et lettres 18:30 Lucky Luke (cartoon) 19:00 News in French 19:15 French varieties: Un DE plus 19:45 News in Hebrew 19:50 News in Arabic 20:30 I Married Dora (comedy) 21:00 Nuclear Weapons 22:00 News in English 22:30 Murder She Wrote 23:18 Rach Man, Poor Man

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## Heat wave damages Jordan Valley crops

AMMAN (Petra) — The intense heat wave which hit the country in the past week has caused to a number of crops in the Jordan Valley region, especially to the tomato crops, the Agriculture Department director in the Jordan Valley region announced Monday.

He said that damage to the crops varied in degrees between one area and another, but concentrated mostly in the southern regions of Kabed, Thahra, Al Rameh, Karameh, Deir Alla and Kraimeh.

Nearly 20 to 50 per cent of the tomato crop in those regions was lost as a result of the heat wave, the director said.

Some of the crops have withered away or died completely in some of the regions, so that no harvest can be made, he added.

The northern districts, the director noted, were less affected by the heat wave especially where crops had been sufficiently irrigated.

He said water melons, pepper, beans and even crops growing under plastic cover had been severely hit by the heat wave.

In addition, he said, some fruit trees such as grapes, guava and citrus fruits, were badly affected in some areas in Jordan Valley.

On the other hand, he said, the heat wave helped a large part of the crops to ripen before time, something which helped to increase the quantities of vegetables brought to the market for sale at relatively lower prices than the normal prices at this time of the year.

## Jordan takes part in Tunis seminar on role of women

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a seminar on the role of Arab women in implementing development and population communication programmes in the Arab World. The Jordanian delegation to the three-day seminar will submit working papers on the drawing of water to population centres from remote areas in the Kingdom.

## Water pumping resumed to Marka after poisoning

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has resumed pumping drinking water to North and South Marka, two districts in east Amman, which had been cut off from the capital's water supply in the past six days for repairs on their water network.

The WAJ secretary general said that repair work has been completed and water pumping is now back to normal in the two districts.

The two districts were among four in East Amman, where 159 people were poisoned after drinking contaminated water due to leakage in the pipes, according to the WAJ director.

Water pumped to different parts of the capital is pure as proved by Health Ministry



QUEEN OPENS EXHIBITION: Her Majesty Queen Noor opened at Plaza Hotel Monday a permanent exhibition of plastic arts by 27 Arab artists representing Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Egypt and Algeria. On display at the

exhibition are 60 paintings depicting plastic arts in the Arab World. The opening ceremony was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, Minister of Tourism Zuhair Al Ajlouni and a large number of art lovers.

## JD 305,000 worth of drugs burnt

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Drugs, with street value estimated at JD 305,000 seized by the Jordanian anti-narcotics department, were destroyed and burnt at the Jordan Cement Factories Company kilns in Fuheis Monday morning.

The destroyed haul of illicit drugs included 506 kilogrammes of hashish, 300 grammes of heroin, 1,216 saplings of Indian cannabis and 258 captagon drug pills.

The process was supervised by Lieutenant-General Nasouh Muheiddin, acting director of Public Security Department and officials from the Ministry of Justice, the Military Court, the Health Ministry and the Ministry of Finance/Customs.

The Anti-narcotics Department Director Colonel Ghaleb Zoubi said that the drugs were seized in

a total of 55 different cases involving 161 persons from Jordan and other nationalities.

Jordan, he said, is neither a drug consumer nor a producer country but traffickers had been caught in the process of using Jordanian territory to peddle their drugs in different Arab countries.

In March, police announced the arrest of four drug smugglers

## End of year exams to start on June 19

AMMAN (J.T.) — The end of the year examinations for the Third Secondary Class and Third Preparatory Class students in the Kingdom are due to start on June 19, 1988, according to Ministry of Education officials.

They said that nearly 51,783 students will be taking the Tawjih examination, marking the end of the secondary stage in the scientific, literary, commercial, agricultural, nursing, hotel management and industrial streams.

The students who completed the Third Preparatory Class will take the Ministry of Education's examinations to determine their admission into the secondary and final stage.

According to new regulations issued by Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi all successful students at this stage will be admitted to the secondary stage; academic or vocational streams, according to their results.

In the coming scholastic year, the secondary stage admission examination will be cancelled, and the school's results will be considered in the process of promoting students to the 11th class, either for academic or vocational courses.

Normally, the results of the Ministry of Education examinations appear early in August to allow for Tawjih students to enrol at the universities, and the Third Preparatory school student to enter the Secondary and final school stage.

According to Hindawi, the coming 1988-1989 scholastic year will witness the first stage in the implementation of the First Jordanian Educational Conference resolutions.

The present compulsory stage of nine years will be increased to 10, while the Secondary stage will consist of two years either vocational or academic in accordance with the students' capabilities.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**WAQFI BECOMES ADVISOR:** Former Ministry of Education's Secretary General Radi Al Waqfi is to be appointed advisor to Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad according to a report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily. Waqfi, who had been retired as of June 1, 1988, was replaced at the Ministry of Education by Dr. Muhamer Al Masri.

**BULGARIAN ENVOY:** Bulgarian Ambassador to Jordan, Yancho Demerev met in Amman Monday with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat to discuss cooperation between Jordan and Bulgaria.

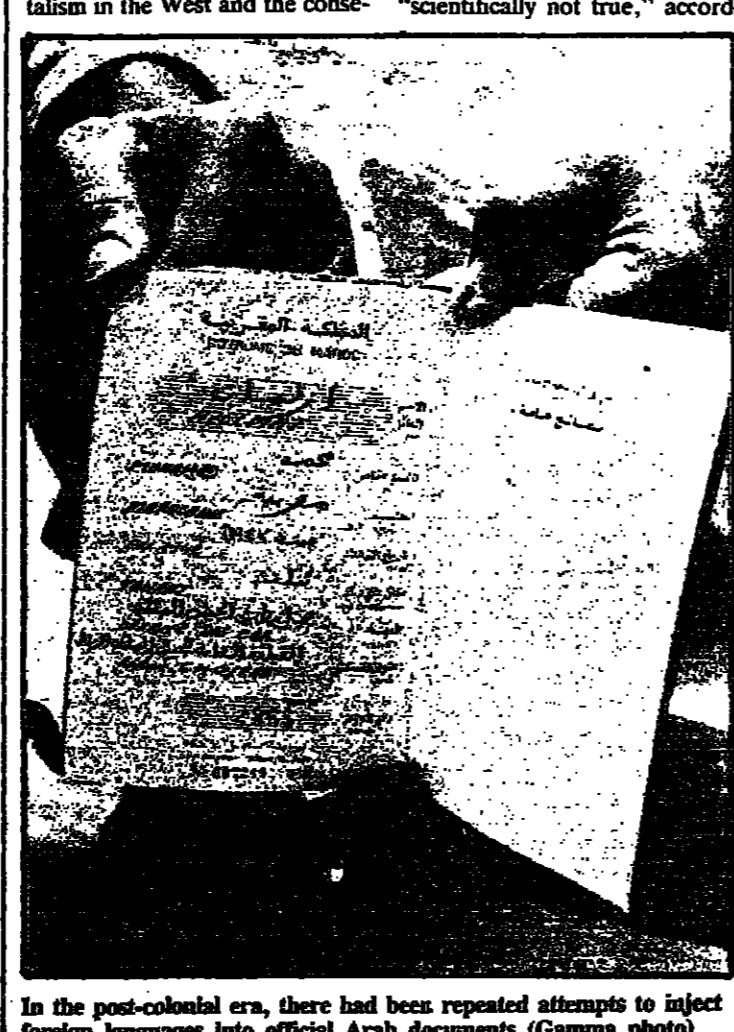
**PROGRAMME ON JORDAN:** A documentary film on Jordan produced by Bulgarian Television will be presented on Bulgarian Television (BTV) on May 25, which marks the Kingdom's Independence Day. The film to be shown on BTV Channel 2 was compiled by a Bulgarian Television crew who visited Jordan last March and toured the country's various archaeological and tourist sites.

**DENTISTS MEETING:** A meeting organised by the Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) Monday discussed better dental services to the public and a number of issues of concern to dentists in the Irbid governorate. The meeting, included JDA board members and the general assembly, elected to the Irbid branch of the association. The committee which is chaired by Mohammad Ubeidat groups six members.

**AWARDS:** The presentation of awards to winners of the Rumman Hill Club which was organised by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan will take place at the club's headquarters on Saturday May 28. The Royal Automobile Club organised the car rally in cooperation with the Jordan Ice and Aerated Water Company Ltd.

**EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS:** The Education Department in Balqa governorate has taken delivery of two vocational schools for girls in Salt and Ein Al Basha at a cost of JD 2.5 million. Work is also being carried out for building seven schools in the governorate at a total cost of some JD 4 millions as part of the sixth educational project.

**REGISTRATION FOR ELECTION:** Registration for the elections of the Taiba municipality in the northern Mizar province will be closed to the public Thursday afternoon. The president of the registration committee impressed upon the citizens of the area, who have not registered yet, to contact the committee at the municipality building before the time specified for their registration to guarantee their right to vote in the upcoming election which are due to be held on July 16. He revealed that 1,230 people have registered for voting so far.



In the post-colonial era, there had been repeated attempts to inject foreign languages into official Arab documents (Gamma photo)

'Jordan considers dispute an internal matter'

## UNRWA workers plan another sit-in on May 29

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN (J.T.) — As the dispute between UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees) management and teachers continues over pay issue, the Teachers' Committee announced that it was planning another sit-in at the agency's headquarters in Amman next Sunday, May 29.

The committee's 11-member group staged a sit-in on May 22 in support of teachers' demands for salary raise, a health scheme and annual increments, but UNRWA's Acting Director General Dennis Brown said that the agency was not in a position to meet these demands.

Next Sunday's sit-in is expected to involve 82 members representing teachers in various provinces of the Kingdom, according to the teachers committee sources.

They said that they considered Brown's reply to their demands as unacceptable.

The Teachers' Committee issued a statement after the first sit-in referring to a 1983 survey in the living conditions of teachers in Jordan, which the committee said prompted UNRWA headquarters to promise that improvements will be made.

"The dispute between the two sides is being considered by the government as an internal issue

between employer and employee, just like any other establishment or company, according to an official at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

He said that the ministry was trying to narrow the gap between the two sides and helping them to arrive at an acceptable formula, otherwise no interference is contemplated at this stage.

In an interview with the Jordan Times Saturday, Brown said UNRWA would not give in to demands for salary increases despite the teachers' sit-ins. He said that the UNRWA salary system compares with the host government's pay system.

But, he added, if government teachers receive more pay, then the agency would have to considerer increases.

The committee has been negotiating with UNRWA on the issue for the past three months, and

according to its members, the teachers are demanding that the salary ceiling be raised and a health scheme be introduced for the teachers and their families, in addition to cost of living allowances and end-of-service compensation.

The dispute came to a head following a recent decision by UNRWA headquarters to grant a 10 per cent increase to senior agency officials.

The committee was reported contemplating further action against the agency if their demands were not met.

The committee which represents some 4,000 teachers at 200 UNRWA schools in the country said that it had sent copies of its demands to the UNRWA headquarters in Vienna but no favourable answer has yet been received.

## Population conference calls for establishment of centre in Amman

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN — A regional seminar on population and the development of human resources ended here Saturday with participants highlighting the need for analytical information and studies to enable the country to deal with the problem of unemployment and imbalances in the labour market.

Participants in the three-day seminar, organised by the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Royal Scientific Society and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), also called for the establishment of a centre for population and human resources, preferably at the University of Jordan.

The centre, participants noted, would draw-up and execute programmes to train personnel and prepare them to carry out economic development projects.

Ten working papers were presented by experts from various Arab countries and international organisations, dealing with the following subjects: Human resource development in Jordan; dynamics of the Jordanian labour market; movement of Arab manpower in the region; social and economic consequences of non-

Jordanian working in the country; causes and consequences of the return of Jordanian expatriates to the country; economic and social characteristics of the unemployed in Jordan; as well as human resource planning in Jordan.

### Movement of manpower

In their concluding report, seminar participants noted the positive effects of the movement of Arab manpower between Arab countries. They also pointed out however, that this movement has also "caused an imbalance in the manpower structure" of countries that provide these human resources.

"The solution to the problem... calls for giving more importance and attention to planning for human resources," the report said. "And that can only be done through coordinated Arab development programmes," the study added.

Participants also confirmed the importance of developing a pool of statistical information through cooperation between the concerned parties, which would make planners more properly equipped to draw, execute and follow-up on development plans and projects.

However, the report noted that "the majority of available studies dealing with human resources have been more descriptive than analytical." Thus their call for the establishment of a centre on population and human resources.

### Labour market imbalance

"The imbalance in the labour

markets... has negatively affected the development process," the concluding report stated. In light of that, "the participants see it necessary to develop a forecast that would take into consideration regaining balance in the labour market."

That could be achieved through measures aimed at finding properly qualified national personnel to execute development programmes and attain the ideal level of employment, the report stated.

**Population increase**

On the subject of population increase, seminar participants noted that the average rate of natural increase of the population in Arab countries is one of the highest in the world," a factor that puts pressure on economic resources, according to the report.

That confirms the necessity of developing and executing proper and effective programmes that adjust the rates of population increase to a level congruent with the requirements of development, the report said.

### Female participation

Seminar participants also called for "effective measures to increase the rate of female participation in the labour force as well as economic and social activities."

### ANNOUNCEMENT

BRITISH Airways and the Amman Marriott Hotel are pleased to announce the winner of the British Week competition advertised in this newspaper.

The winner is Mr. Hamed Clouib, Shmeisani, Amman. British Airways and the Marriott Hotel would like to thank all participants who entered the competition.

P.O. Box 926333

**Experts visit QOU**  
AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of three international experts in distance education, is visiting Al Quds Open University to sponsor a three week workshop on the development of educational materials for distance education. The workshop which opened on May 21, ends on June 9 and involves specialists from Al Quds Open University as well as representatives of universities in the occupied Arab territories and Jordanian universities. The team of experts supervising the workshop includes Dr. David Sloper, senior lecturer at the University of New England - Australia.

### MARRIOTT PEOPLE KNOW HOW

Amman Marriott Hotel wishes to refurbish 92 rooms according to the specifications contained in the tender document. Basic materials will be supplied by the hotel.

Qualified companies are hereby invited to submit their bids. Tender documents may be obtained from the engineering department, Amman Marriott Hotel, Tel. No. 660100 until May 31 1988, against a non-refundable fee of JD 50.000.

Tenders should be submitted not later than Saturday June 25 1988.

AMMAN  
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## Jordan Times

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## Our special attractions

HER MAJESTY Queen Noor's visit to Wadi Rum earlier this week should be noted not only for what it says about the attention being paid to Jordan's very special natural attractions, but also for the fact that the Queen was accompanied on the visit by the president of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Mr. Anis Muasher. Wadi Rum is high on the list of sites for tourism development in Jordan, and we feel it is vital that any touristic developments be undertaken in a manner that balances income-generation with the preservation of the peculiarly beautiful natural setting and human dynamic in Wadi Rum. Jordan has a mixed record in this respect, and we should seize the impending development of Wadi Rum as an opportunity to launch a serious national discussion on such issues.

The Zerqa Ma'in gorge has been irreparably transformed with the construction of the new hotel and tourist complex right in the heart of the valley. The complex is highly controversial, and we tend to agree with those who believe the hotel and the facilities could have been sited in a more environmentally sensitive and less obtrusive place.

There are other locations in Jordan where touristic development and natural urban growth have to be managed with extreme care, such as Petra, Jerash, Umm Qais, Umm Al Jimal, the Dead Sea and Aqaba, to mention only the most obvious. It is unrealistic to bow to the extreme demands of advocates who want either to go full speed ahead with large hotel complexes or to deny the construction of any touristic facilities at such sites. We feel that we have the economic imperative which requires touristic developments, but we also have the human capacity and technical skills to be able to manage new construction and service facilities in a manner that preserves the special, and often unique, characteristic of these sites. And we are not talking only about physical environments, but also about human communities, particularly in places such as Wadi Rum, Umm Qais and Petra, where a major attraction of the site is the blend of natural beauty, the ancient monuments and the lifestyle of the indigenous inhabitants, whether they be semi-nomadic bedouins or traditional villagers.

Her Majesty the Queen has made an important contribution to this matter by signalling to all concerned that development must take place within a context of balanced concern for the natural and human environments that constitute our country, and that make Jordan such a special place, for Jordanians and foreign visitors alike.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Soviets have principles

THE Soviet Union's stand with regard to the Middle East is governed by values and principles; and for this reason Moscow continues to condemn Israel's aggression on the Arab World. Moscow continues to deny any legitimacy to Israel's occupation of Arab territory, which is backed by the United States and which has been encouraging the Zionists to pursue their aggressive policies in the Middle East. In his press conference in Amman Soviet Ambassador Alexander Zinchuk reiterated Moscow's attitude and its support for the Arab Nation's just cause. The ambassador made it clear that identical views exist between Jordan and the Soviet Union on the proposed international peace conference and its terms of reference for ending Israel's aggression and establishing genuine peace. Zinchuk said that Moscow does not approve of any partial solutions for the problem and that only through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab land and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights can peace be achieved in the region. The ambassador was careful to point out that development of Jordanian-Soviet relations has been based on mutual confidence and desire by both sides for maintaining close cooperation in all fields. He was keen to refer to King Hussein's help and mediation to bring a speedy end to the Afghanistan question, something which, he said, was deeply appreciated by the Soviet leadership and people.

### Al Dustour: Israeli atrocities

AS A U.N. human rights team tour the Middle East region to examine the conditions of the Palestinian people, Israel continues to escalate its oppression and inhuman policies against the Arab people under its rule. The killing of innocent civilians in the occupied Arab territories Sunday stands out as another evidence of Israel's evil nature and its pursuit of repressive measures in violation of all principles and human rights. Even before the on-going uprising Israel has been practising all sorts of atrocities against the Palestinian people, killing civilians and demolishing Arab homes, or laying siege to refugee camps to starve their residents. Therefore we call on the U.N. human rights team to take speedy actions that can enable the international community to stem Israel's practices against our people and to end the genocide that is being waged against the Palestinians in their own homeland. We hope that the U.N. team will help the world to understand the facts and the true situation in the Middle East region and to help the U.N. to take proper action to stem these Israeli atrocities. We also call on the international community to intervene and stop Israel's practices and urge Arab leaders to decide upon effective measures that would deter Israel from its present actions.

### Sawt Al Shabab: Soviet appreciation

IN his press conference Sunday, the Soviet ambassador voiced his country's appreciation to Jordan for its role in helping to end the Afghan issue. The ambassador noted that King Hussein's contribution to this end helped to speed up the conclusion of the Geneva agreement that ended Soviet presence in Afghanistan, and paved the way for a settlement. The Jordanian policy, he said, has been successful in this regard and in presenting Jordan as a peace-loving nation, and one that strives to maintain peace worldwide and end the bloodshed in a sister Islamic country. The Afghanistan issue had caused world tension and regional instability; and its continuation could have had a serious effect on world peace. Therefore, Jordan's success in diplomatic efforts to achieve peace in the embattled country is considered a great achievement that will be reflected positively not only on countries in the region but on the whole world. The Soviet Union which expressed appreciation to Jordan is a superpower appreciated by the whole Arab Nation for its support for the Arab Nation's just struggle for peace.

By Mary Ellen Bortin  
Reuter

## Gorbachev grapples with reform

MOSCOW — The formidable contradictions faced by Kremlin Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his campaign to reform the Soviet Union are coming to the fore as the country prepares for a crucial Communist Party conference in June.

Party sources said on Friday that selection of conference delegates across the country was so far failing to produce the reform-minded majority which Gorbachev needs to endorse his moves to restructure the Soviet political system.

They said many progressive intellectuals had been rejected as candidates by the Moscow region's party apparatus, and Gorbachev supporters were now trying to persuade the Kremlin leadership to postpone the June 28 start of the conference.

"If it goes ahead with the sort of delegates who are being appointed by the apparatus, the conference will be a mockery and will take us nowhere," the pro-reform editor of a Moscow journal told Reuters.

He said intellectuals felt postponement of the conference must ultimately boost Gorbachev's standing and his chances of implementing the sweeping changes he says he wishes to enact.

A tone of almost plaintive frustration has crept into the Kremlin leader's speeches ahead of the conference, which if he prevails will reduce the powers of the entrenched party and government bureaucracy in favour of the common man.

In his appeals for "democratisation," Gorbachev faces a major stumbling block. With big resistance to change both inside and out of the party, the only way to ensure democratic reform may be to dictate it from above.

"I shall say this outright — we have not yet reformed and are only just doing this," Gorbachev said in a lecture to senior Soviet editors this month.

"We see how difficult it is to learn to work in a new way when we have been acting for decades in the framework of methods of the command-and-administer system."

The "command-and-administer system" imposed by Josef Stalin in the 1930s and reinforced during Leonid Brezhnev's rule from 1964 to 1982, gave functionaries within the sprawling party and ministerial apparatus virtual power to rule by decree.

By Rajendra Bajpai  
Reuter

KATHMANDU — Political parties, banned in Nepal for the past 27 years, are waiting to demonstrate their strength but in the meantime clutching at straws.

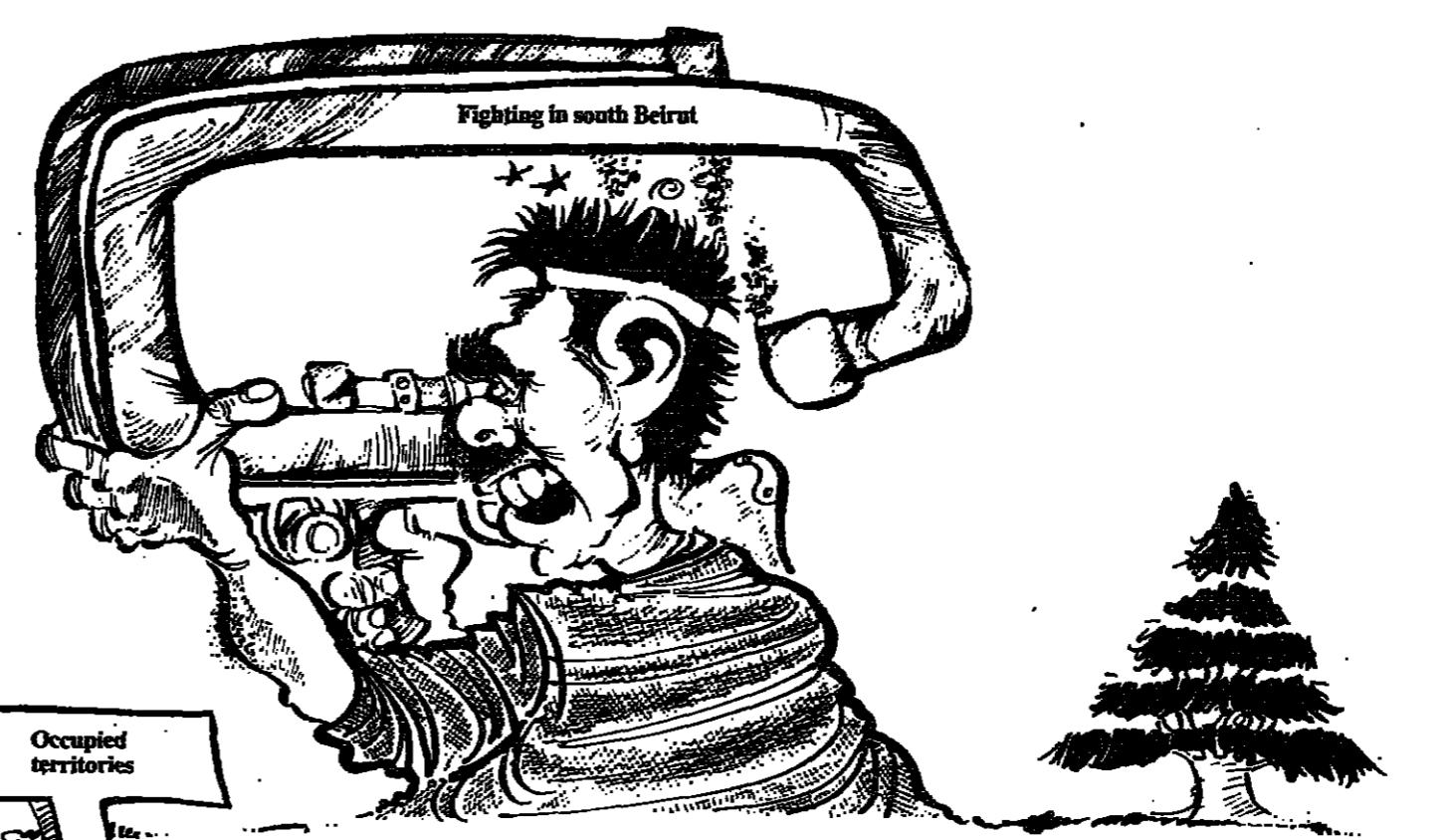
Politicians and diplomatic observers agree there is no visible political activity in the impoverished Himalayan state of 17 million people, except for elections to Panchayats (councils) from which parties are banned.

However, traditional politicians wedded to the idea of a working parliamentary democracy abound in a country ruled for centuries by Hindu kings.

"There is no official ban on our movement but we are not allowed to hold public meetings," said Ganesh Man Singh, former speaker of parliament and leader of the banned Nepali Congress Party.

"We are in the political wilderness."

The Nepali Congress was the country's dominant and best organised political party until it was banned.



This system worked smoothly as long as the top political leadership made no particular demands on the "Apparatchiki."

But faced with a leader devoted to change, conservative bureaucrats have now moved their well-oiled machinery into gear to thwart any move to undermine their power and privilege.

While paying lip service to "perestroika" — Gorbachev's economic, social and political restructuring drive — they have made clear they do not have to obey the Kremlin.

This has become apparent most recently in the past week as regional party bodies began selecting 5,000 delegates to the June conference, with little heed to Gorbachev's call to ensure that pro-reform candidates were chosen to attend.

Party sources said the Moscow region's apparatus had rejected leading progressive intellectuals, including editor Vitaly Korotich, economist Andrei Naiskin and filmmaker Ales Adamovich, as nominees.

The party branch at Moscow University revolted when the name of pro-reform economist Gavril Popov failed to appear on the ballot, and although they prevailed this still does not ensure he will be one of the university's two delegates.

In the provinces, things appear to be going no better.

Pravda reported from the Urals area of Bashkiria Thursday that the apparatus selected a deputy mining minister despite the objections of the region's coal miners, who said he was incompetent in his job and ignored their needs.

"The middle-level apparatus is waging a fierce struggle to ensure that their people go to the conference — people who will defend their interests," a Moscow intellectual said.

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By Barry Renfrew  
The Associated Press

on demands for the removal of the approximately 42,000 U.S. troops based in South Korea under a mutual defence pact.

The radicals blame the United States for the partition of the Korean Peninsula and claim Washington is keeping the two Koreas apart so it can maintain control of the South as a virtual colony.

Protesters have been demanding immediate reunification of North and South Korea. They want the two Koreas to field a joint team at the Olympics in Seoul in September as a first step to unification.

"The Olympics, which should serve as a foundation for opening the way for peaceful, independent unification, has been used by the United States to stabilise the military regime and secure its own national interests through the permanent partition of the Korean peninsula," said a statement by the Hangyore (one nation) Party.

North Korea is boycotting the Olympics because South Korea and the International Olympic Committee will not agree to its demand to co-host the summer games. The South is urging the North to take part and offered to let Pyongyang host up to five events.

The Korean peninsula was divided by the United States and Soviet forces at the end of World War II. U.S. forces intervened to save the South from the North Korean invasion that started the Korean War in 1950.

The United States has been the main ally of all South Korean governments since the Korean War. Washington has tended to

for the entire population to throw off what he called "that inner mentality of the serf."

He linked his comment to the legacy of Stalin — but his reference to serfdom made all too clear how deep are the roots of the problem faced by Gorbachev, who in the collective Soviet mind is seen as the latest in a long line of Tsars.

Gorbachev, who needs an energetic and creative population to succeed with his reforms, re-

cently identified alienation caused by the country's political heritage as the main problem to tackle. He spoke of serfdom at top levels about "perestroika."

"As you recall, comrade Gorbachev said we are all children of the problem faced by us in our times," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told Reuters last week in the wings of meetings in Geneva.

"This is a very apt phrase to describe what is happening. When we talk about new thinking and revolutionary change, this means

that there is also old thinking, that there is conservatism, and this is not an abstraction.

"But we are all growing up," he said. "This is a revolution in the minds of men, without rifles or machine guns."

The question, analysts say, is whether Gorbachev's new weapon — "glasnost" (openness) — will be powerful enough to defend this revolution from the concerted attempts of party conservatives to derail the process of political reform.

Anti-American sentiment soars among Koreans

push for democratic reform while insisting its main concern is defending the South against any threat from North Korea.

Radical leaders deny they are pro-North Korean. They say unification is more important than any political consideration and insist any problems can be solved only by a few irregularly produced sheets of carbon paper gathered unherded in Moscow in early May.

It would have been inconceivable a few years ago for any dissident to print his views with the help of a computer, as Timofeyev does with his journal "Referendum." Computers still are not widely in use in Soviet society.

Timofeyev says only that he received the small computer and printer from friends. Through printing and copying, 500 copies of each edition of the twice-monthly journal can be produced.

Some church groups have expressed cautious support for eventual removal of U.S. troops to promote reunification. But they say withdrawal would only be possible as part of an overall agreement that would settle all issues between North and South.

The main South Korean opposition parties, while rejecting the radicals' anti-Americanism, are calling for a smaller U.S. role in the country. Opposition leaders want an end to U.S. command over most of the South Korean military.

"It is nonsense for an American commander to stand above the President of Korea as far as the operational control over the Korean armed forces is concerned," top opposition leader Kim Young-Sam said.

The government response to dissent has been somewhat more tolerant than in the past. But there are strict limitations to prevent dissidents from spreading their ideas across the vast country.

Authorities seized about 70 copies of former prisoner Sergei Grigoryants' "Glasnost" journal last fall, claiming they had been printed illegally. In early May, dissidents said police seized another 400 copies of Grigoryants' publications, jailed the dissident for eleven days and prevented his editorial office from hosting a meeting of dissidents. Eventually, his equipment was seized.

Meetings of the group, the Democratic Union, were followed closely by police, but they did not break up the meetings. Instead they detained dozens who came from outside Moscow to attend the meetings.

Dissidents planning demonstrations often are detained before they can get to the protests, and held for a few hours. Those who manage to hoist protest banners often have them ripped up, and they are taken away. But usually they also are freed in a few hours.

Sometimes protests are allowed to proceed peacefully, such as demonstrations on the steps of the Moscow visa office in late April. Other demonstrations, such as one across from the Foreign Ministry during the Washington summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, have been dispersed violently.

## Soviet dissidents change tactics

By Mark J. Porobotsky  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — When Lev Timofeyev wants to criticise Soviet authorities, he writes his comments into his Toshiba computer and runs them off on his Kodak printer.

When authorities decide one of Timofeyev's fellow dissidents has gone far enough, they are inclined to seize his writings or put him in jail for a few days. Not long ago, he might have spent years in prison or labour camp.

In the era of "glasnost," Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policy of allowing greater debate on some topics, the battle between Soviet authorities and the dissident movement has changed.

But although the official response at times seems inconsistent, police also have demonstrated that there still are limits to what can be said and done in Soviet society. And political prisoners remain in jails and labour camps.

"As long as people are sitting in prison camps and people aren't allowed to emigrate, fear won't be cleansed from the soul," said Timofeyev, a journalist and economist who was sent to a labour camp for urging economic reform in a book published abroad. "That's the zone of fear. That's very important."

Timofeyev was a Gorbachev-era political prisoner, arrested shortly after Gorbachev took power in March 1985 and released after serving two years of his 11-year sentence to prison camp and internal exile.

Beginning with the release of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov in December 1986 from exile in Gorky, Gorbachev moved to quiet critics of his country's human rights policies. Hundreds of political dissidents were released from jails and prison camps in early 1987.

Dissidents now are expressing themselves in unofficial publications on topics ranging from freedom of religion to ecology and women's issues. Editors of 39 such publications, many consisting of only a few irregularly produced sheets of carbon paper, gathered unherded in Moscow in early May.

It would have been inconceivable a few years ago for any dissident to print his views with the help of a computer, as Timofeyev does with his journal "Referendum." Computers still are not widely in use in Soviet society.

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## Women and children — pillars of intifada

By G.G. Labelle

The Associated Press

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip — Niveen Dahman, age 14, keeps house for her family now that her mother is in jail. She cooks, cleans and, when clashes with Israeli soldiers erupt, runs to the street to help youngsters choking on teargas. "I am doing the same as my mother. It's my duty," said Niveen, sitting in her family's cement block house in Shati refugee camp.

In the next room was a box full of scurrying chickens that the family is raising to eat as the Palestinian uprising continues, bringing with it worsening economic conditions.

A new role for youngsters and women is only one of the changes spawned by the intifada — uprising — against Israel's 21-year occupation of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Palestinians say the uprising has given them pride and destroyed the feeling that nothing can be done to end Israeli rule. Some believe young organisers scattered in camps and villages will emerge as permanent, more radical leaders.

"Now we are the leaders," said 19-year-old Rafat, sitting on the floor of another cement block house down the street from Niveen Dahman's home.

"Youth are leading, burning tyres, stoning soldiers," said Rafat, who would not give his last name. "Women try to help the boys who are arrested or try to stop arrests. They go to the kids when soldiers throw teargas."

As he spoke, his elders sat in the background. Youths were organising, Rafat said. Youths arranged visits to the wounded in hospitals and families of martyrs those killed in the uprising. Young people were forming "popular committees."

According to U.N. figures through April, a quarter of the 4,344 Palestinians in Gaza injured in the revolt are under 16 years old.

Few figures are available on women's arrests or injuries. But Israeli authorities complain their soldiers, hard-pressed

already to put down civilian protesters, are increasingly facing women and children.

Niveen Dahman's mother, Widad, was arrested early this month as an "inciter" along with two other women in Shati camp. They were the first women to be jailed in the Gaza Strip under "administrative detention" laws, where no trials or specific charges are required.

### New power

Each was given six months in prison, and Palestinian activist Mary Khas says the move showed Israel has recognised the new power of women in the uprising. Women, allowed out during curfew, became messengers and lookouts, she said.

"Women found their authority and strength and started organising," said Khas, who runs a kindergarten programme throughout the Gaza Strip.

As for Palestinian youth, Khas said, "they did what youngsters do — try to change things. It was a spontaneous mass revolt."

The PLO and fundamentalist Muslim groups also are behind the rebellion, but Khas said it was the young — "the grassroots leadership" — that have kept it going.

She pointed out that Israel had arrested many traditional leaders active in PLO-organised committees of lawyers, doctors and other professionals, but still the revolt persists.

"They're all the time arresting what they call the leadership, but they haven't gotten the leaders," she said.

She said new young leaders already supplanted the Israeli-appointed "mukhtars," through whom Israel sought to control the Gaza and West Bank. Other leaders, she said, would have to go along with the young or lose their respect.

Riad Al Agha, a former president of Gaza Islamic University, said the stifling life of the refugee camps has spawned young leaders who do not have their parents' fear of Israeli soldiers.

"The uprising right now is led by youth age 15 to 25. Most live in the refugee camps around

the strip and the West Bank," he said. "They will never listen to the older generation."

Agha said many of the youth in Gaza have taken up the hardline ideas of Jihad Islami a fundamentalist group that wants an Islamic state in Palestine.

Most of the young still back the PLO as representative of the Palestinians, Agha said. But he added that even some in the Shebab — the banned PLO-backed youth group — criticised the parent PLO for not forcing Arab countries to provide financial support for the Palestinian revolt.

He said if the revolt persists with no Israeli concessions, youth would emerge as political leaders and replace so-called moderates who would be satisfied with the Palestinian state alongside Israel.



The stifling life of the refugee camps has spawned young leaders who do not fear the Israeli army



The uprising has created a new dynamic role for Palestinian women who have realised their authority and strength in organising and supporting the anti-occupation revolt

## Iranians continue exercises in Hormuz

BAHRAIN (AP) — A "very large" Iranian warship, possibly a destroyer, two frigates and a landing craft were seen operating Monday in coastal waters in the Strait of Hormuz, where Iran said it is conducting naval manoeuvres.

The sightings were reported by Gulf-based shipping executives, who said the vessels could not be identified as to type or number. But it appeared that the largest one was a warship that has not been active in the Gulf for more than a year.

There are three such vessels in Iran's navy, all originally built during World War II for the British and U.S. navies but upgraded since with missiles, radar and other modern equipment.

Iran announced Sunday that it was carrying out naval exercises in the Gulf and Gulf of Oman, and that the 50 ships participating included "missile carrying destroyers, destroyers, missile launching frigates and personnel carriers."

On Monday, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency

(IRNA) reported that Iranian armed forces staged amphibious manoeuvres in the Gulf of Oman to demonstrate that the U.S. navy has not stopped.

Renter adds from Port Said: A U.S. destroyer and four frigates passed through the Suez Canal Monday, apparently en route to the Gulf region, a canal spokesman said.

The U.S. has a force of about 30 warships in the Gulf area with the prime job of protecting American-flagged ships from attack and assisting neutral ships calling for help.

Iran attacked two neutral ships last week in its first raids since Washington's April 29 announcement that it would defend neutral merchant ships that asked for help.

Shipping sources said no U.S. warships were in the vicinity when the attacks took place.

On May 13, the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal and seven other warships were reported sailing through the Suez Canal toward the Gulf.

## Egypt charges 7 with sabotage for Libya

CAIRO (R) — Three Libyans and four Egyptians went on trial in Cairo Sunday charged with sabotage for Libya in the second such case this week.

Prosecutors in the state security court demanded life prison sentences for the seven, whom they accused of collaborating with Libyan intelligence agents from 1981 till January last year.

The three Libyans and one Egyptian, businessman Salah Abdul Shafi, were tried in their absence.

Sixteen Egyptians, only eight of them in custody, were charged with similar offences before a different court Saturday. Hearings were adjourned until June 21.

The prosecution in Sunday's case said Shafi agreed to report to Libyan agents on political conditions in Egypt. The two countries fought a border war in 1977.

A witness told the court the four Egyptian defendants went to Libya via Khartoum in 1981 and received money and gifts to conduct unspecified sabotage mis-

sions.

He said they met an official, Al Hadi Mohammad Fadl, described in the indictment as head of Libyan intelligence, and spent 26 days at a training camp near Libya's border with Tunisia to learn how to use arms and explosives.

There was no indication of a direct link between the two groups accused of sabotage on behalf of Libya.

The 16 in Saturday's case were accused of planting small bombs — only one of which exploded — outside the Cairo offices of British Airways, TWA, the Egyptian-American Bank and Thomas Cook in May 1986.

They were also accused of planning to kill Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson.

In a separate case, prosecutors in February demanded death sentences for 11 of 20 Egyptians in a leftist group called "Egypt's Revolution" when they were charged with involvement in attacks on U.S. and Israeli officials in Cairo.

## Israeli editors accused of DFLP link

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Jewish editors of a banned Hebrew-Arabic newspaper were charged in an Israeli court Monday with membership of an outlawed Palestinian group, officials said.

Women editors, Roni Ben-Efrat and Michal Schwartz, were accused of publishing a newspaper called Derech Hanitzot with financing from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

They became the first of six Derech Hanitzot staff members to be charged publicly in a case that officials have attempted to keep secret since closing the newspaper three months ago.

Schwartz was accused of meeting a senior DFLP official in London more than four years ago and both women allegedly agreed to form an Arab-Jewish political group.

Davos is to continue," Yilmaz said.

The Cyprus problem is not an issue that can be solved only by Turkey and Greece. However,

improvement in the direction of Davos would have positive effects on bringing about a breakthrough in Cyprus," he said.

### The EC connection

The process of rapprochement suffered a setback in April when Greece insisted on bringing up the Cyprus issue at an association council meeting between Turkey and the European Economic Community (EC).

Turkey, which applied 13 months ago to become a full EC member, refused at the last minute to attend the meeting in Luxembourg and Yilmaz said bluntly that Ankara's ties with the EC had nothing to do with the Cyprus issue.

Turkish officials say there are no plans to withdraw any troops from Cyprus.

Some senior diplomats say that much depends on the personal rapport between Ozal and Papandreu.

"Ozal is a man of surprises, anything is possible," one diplomat said. "Turkey could pull out 5,000 men with ease and not affect north Cyprus security."

## Denktash demands U.N. force removal

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash called Monday for the removal of the commander of the U.N. peacekeeping force on Cyprus after a weekend shooting incident in which a Turkish Cypriot was killed.

Denktash said Major-General Gunther Greindl was responsible for the killing of Mustafa Hussein Kaffa in a clash with Austrian U.N. troops Saturday in the buffer zone separating Turkish and Greek-Cypriot forces on the island.

"This is utter murder and Greindl is responsible," Denktash told Reuters. "I am going to report the commander of the force to the U.N. secretary general. The secretary general has to do something about it."

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

### West Bank schools reopened

(Continued from page 1)

by his advocacy of non-violent action such as tax boycotts and strikes.

He also said Israel's effort to expel him has helped popularise his ideas. "My ideas have caught, thanks to the Israelis who put so much pressure on me."

Asked what he would do if expelled, Awad told reporters one option was to convert to Judaism and come back under the law of return which grants automatic Israeli citizenship to all Jews.

### Beirut troop deployment stalled

(Continued from page 1)

kidnapped." Sheikholeslam did not elaborate on this point, but Al Nahar quoted him as saying the hostages were a "vital issue for Iran."

Guarantees that Hizbollah will be free to continue political activity in the slums after the Syrian deployment.

Syria has had some 7,500 troops, 100 tanks and 400 armoured vehicles massed around the slums since Hizbollah overran Amal's strongholds to seize control of 90 per cent of the

urban battleground.

A source quoted by Reuters said Syria and Iran had discussed final touches to an accord under which Syrian troops would have entered the suburbs when the new Iranian proposal was made.

"This means they have to start again and find other ways to solve the problem without straining ties between Iran and Syria," he said.

Iran initially rejected the Syrian deployment, but later said it was not against it if it helped restore order.

### Trade, investment talks begin

(Continued from page 1)

policies followed by advanced nations at the expense of developing countries, and said that the international community's interests were closely interlinked and one part could not independently from the others.

Prince Hassan urged industrial nations which will hold a meeting in Canada next month to take into account the interests of developing countries while dis-

cussing international economic issues.

Such an attitude ought to be adopted if nations want to avoid an economic disaster similar to that which hit world financial markets last year and which cost the Arab World some \$25 billion, Prince Hassan said.

Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young delivered a speech at the ceremony welcoming Prince Hassan and wishing the seminar all success.

Prince Hassan heads a top-level trade and investment delegation which will also attend a similar seminar in Pittsburgh.

The seminars are organised in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Earlier Monday, Prince Hassan met here with a group of senior American businessmen and discussed Jordanian-U.S. economic and trade ties.

Sunday evening Prince Hassan

met with former President Jimmy Carter with whom he discussed the activities of an Atlanta-based centre which deals with world affairs, including the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war.

He also said Prince Hassan

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# Deutschmark becomes symbol of success

FRANKFURT (R) — The Deutschmark (D-mark), created 40 years ago in a beaten nation of starving people and bombed-out cities, is the driving force behind West Germany's powerhouse economy, the mightiest in Europe.

But the mark's future, say the central bankers at the Bundesbank, depends on how well they can fend off the threats of inflation and of government interference.

So far, they say they have done a good job, although the Bundesbank's policies have drawn sharp criticism, especially from U.S. officials worried that West Germany is not doing enough to keep a sluggish global economy humming.

"The D-mark presents itself in

a healthy condition on its 40th birthday," the Bundesbank said in a survey published Monday.

"Its purchasing power is stable, in a way not seen for many a year, its strength and solidity have become a kind of hallmark for the federal republic, and abroad it is sought after as a reserve and investment currency," it said.

West Germany's inflation rate has averaged just 2.8 per cent a year since the mark was intro-

duced in June 1948, although the Bundesbank said even that is not satisfactory. Over 40 years, it adds up to a reduction of two-thirds in the mark's original purchasing power.

The Bundesbank said that shows "how in the long run, even with a moderate rate of inflation there is a sustained erosion of the value of money and how seriously the aim of reducing inflation to near zero or holding it there should be taken."

But a low inflation rate has made the mark one of the strongest currencies in the world.

It was set at 3.33 to the dollar when it was introduced, but now trades at half that rate, 1.70 to the dollar. The British pound sterling

is worth only 27 per cent of its 1950 mark value today, and the French franc just 25 per cent.

There has been a big pay-off for West Germans.

In the early days the main task of the German central bank was to resist the temptation to adopt a policy of "easy money" to finance the growth of the infant West German state, it said.

The Bundesbank still worries that cheap credit will boost inflation.

And, as a debate intensifies over creating a single European currency, the Bundesbank wanted that: "good national money like the D-mark should in the final stage of the development only be exchanged for just as good Euro money."

National Financial Investments Co. distributes 10% dividends for '87

By Shafiq Nicholas

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Financial Investments Company made a net profit of JD 313,838 during 1987 compared to JD 329,143 during 1986.

The company will distribute JD 320,000 in dividends at a rate of 10 per cent. No dividends were distributed in 1986 when the profit was carried over as retained earnings.

The balance sheet of the National Financial Investments Company showed higher figures in the category of cash and financial investments and discounted bills and loans.

Deposits were also higher bringing the total figure of assets/liabilities to JD 40,891,831 at the end of 1987 compared to JD 35,367,903 at the end of the previous year.

Off balance sheet items (guarantees, letters of credit, acceptances and other categories) amounted to JD 10,643,121 compared to the 1986 figure of JD 8,247,105.

Land transport union to hold meeting today

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Arab Union of Land Transport (AULT) will convene in Amman Tuesday to discuss the union's annual report and plans for the coming stage.

The AULT board of directors met Monday here and reviewed a number of topics in preparation for the Tuesday meeting which, according to union officials, will also look into the prospect of accepting new members to further boost the union's activities in the Arab World.

The board passed a number of recommendations which will be referred to the general assembly meeting.

The AULT which was founded in 1979, groups 50 members representing organisations in Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, North Yemen, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya and Egypt.

SYDNEY — The Australian market closed slightly firmer in quiet trade with demand for mining stocks offsetting a mixed industrial sector. The All Ordinaries index closed 5.0 points higher at 1,461.3.

TOKYO — Shares closed down with investors nervous about an upward trend in U.S. interest rates. The Nikkei index fell 144.09 points, or 0.53 per cent, to 27,249.76.

HONG KONG — Stocks were barely changed in thin trade, reflecting a lack of fresh incentives. The Hang Seng index edged down 1.01 to 2,490.23.

SINGAPORE — Prices were lower over a broad front on lack of buying interest and bouts of selling. The Straits Times industrial index dropped 9.32 to 955.94.

BOMBAY — Prices slipped on widespread profit-taking on rumours that anticipated tax relief on dividend income might not materialise.

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LONDON — Prices were mixed with a lower bias in quiet trading as investors showed little interest at the start of the new account. At 1414 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 2.5 at 1,767.7.

NEW YORK — Stocks were broadly lower in slow trading. Analysts said there was little to encourage investors and inflation worries continued to weigh on the market. The Dow was steady at 1,952.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for May 23, 1988.		Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	463706	JD 507318	482	
Top three companies:				
Bank of Jordan	10171	JD 152566	9	
Jordan Lime and Silicate	186950	JD 44918	56	
Brick Industries	570	JD 64441	22	
Arab Bank Ltd.				
Parallel market:	48054	JD 24555	—	
Development bonds:	1485	JD 15977	—	
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—	
Other debentures:	—	—	—	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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## Spain, Indonesia agree to jointly market aircraft in U.S.

TAGI joins Grant Thornton

AMMAN (Special) — Talal Abu Ghazaleh International (TAGI) has joined the network of Grant Thornton International (GTI).

GTI, one of the ten largest international accounting and consulting firms, has over 450 offices in some 60 countries and employs over 15,000 people worldwide.

All GTI offices are staffed

principally by nationals who are

thoroughly familiar with the

business customs, accounting

conventions and government

regulations of their own countries and yet

have international expertise as

well.

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# Soviet policy-makers okay Gorbachev's reform plans

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin ideology chief Yegor Ligachev announced Monday that the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee had approved a blueprint for reform to be discussed at a key party conference next month.

Ligachev told a parliamentary commission that the "theses" contained important proposals for further economic reform, an extension of openness and the development of Soviet democracy.

Ligachev, arriving from a plenum of the 300-strong Central Committee, said the document it approved would be published and a discussion organised. He gave no details of the contents.

"The plenum today has adopted a very important document — the theses for the party conference," Ligachev said.

He said the theses analysed the past three years of party work since Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev launched his reform drive in April 1985 and directions for further change.

"Today's plenum has worked out a platform on the basis of which our party is forging ahead to the all-union party conference," he said.

The conference, the first of its

kind since 1941, opens in Moscow June 28. It will be attended by about 5,000 party delegates and Gorbachev will seek a mandate for restructuring the Soviet political system.

Ligachev, who has served as Gorbachev's number two, is re-

## INF gets green light

MOSCOW (R) — The Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two Soviet houses of parliament Monday recommended ratification of the superpower treaty to ban intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), TASS news agency reported.

The treaty, signed in Washington last December, now returns to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the highest state body, which will make the final decision on ratification.

## Philippine police search for killer of 12 persons

MANILA (AP) — A drunken marine believed assigned to President Corazon Aquino's guard force shot dead 12 people, including five members of a family in a Manila suburb, police said Sunday.

Captain Egiastico Afanto said Corporal Mariano Contaoe remained at large after the massacre, which took place late Saturday in the Manila suburb of Tagig.

Police said Contaoe was drinking with several companions late Saturday at the home of sergeant Jesus Dalupay when an argument erupted.

They quoted Dalupay as saying he was in the toilet when he heard

## S. African rightists urge mineral boycott of U.S.

PRETORIA (R) — The far-right conservative party called on the South African government Sunday to suspend strategic mineral sales to the United States until after the anti-apartheid sanctions.

"The time has come for South Africa to act in its own interests," Clive Derby-Lewis, conservative party spokesman on economic affairs, said in a statement.

Describing South Africa as a pawn in a U.S. political game, Derby-Lewis said it should suspend the sale of strategic minerals to the United States until after the U.S. presidential elections in November.

Foreign Minister P. Botha said last week that South Africa would not withhold supplies of strategic minerals to the West in retaliation for sanctions imposed to force Pretoria to scrap its racial segregation policy.

"Fundamentally, this govern-

## OAU survives twenty five years of political, religious and ethnic strife

By Michelle Paul  
The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA — A quarter-century after its founding, the Organisation of African Unity is frustrated by religious, political and ethnic differences.

With controversies such as those revolving around South Africa, territorial wars and political infighting, many consider it an achievement for the OAU to survive.

On May 25, 1963, two-thirds of the current members remained under colonial rule. The OAU chose Ethiopia as its headquarters, the only African country never under the yoke of colonialists.

Today, in the cramped Africa hall, the OAU conducts its annual summits under the painted gables of 32 founding fathers. Only two remain in power, Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Twenty-four others were overthrown in coups or revolutions, three died peacefully in office and three stepped aside for a younger generation.

The Organisation's annual summit begins Wednesday. Ministers

from many states were in Addis Ababa this weekend to prepare the agenda.

The OAU, which celebrates its silver anniversary with 50 members, ends virtually every summit with a denunciation of South Africa and Western governments for not imposing mandatory sanctions against the white-led government. Meanwhile, black Africa does a billion-dollar-a-year business with South Africa, much of it covertly. Also hidden beneath the OAU's formal unity are rivalries between Arabs and black Africans, Muslims and Christians, and capitalists and socialists.

Yet, despite the divisions, the Organisation moves on.

"Our detractors have been predicting the demise of the OAU since its inception," said one southern African delegate. "That it can commemorate its 25th anniversary is an achievement in itself."

"This is the only continent that has a continental body, and despite all the difficulties, it has remained largely united and a forum to resolve continental and bilateral problems — a place people can talk instead of opting for guns."

The most serious threat to the OAU's survival was in 1983-84, when most of the members balked at attending scheduled summits in

Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

Conservative African states —

with influence from the powers

controlling the foreign aid purse

strings in Washington, London and Paris — stayed away from the meetings because it would have meant that fiery Libyan Muammar Qaddafi would become the OAU's next Chairman.

That caused such a stir that the

OAU abandoned holding summits

in various African capitals and made Addis Ababa the permanent venue.

In 1984, charter member Morocco became the only country to quit the OAU after the group granted membership to the Polisario Front, the guerrilla movement that has been fighting Morocco since 1975 over the mineral-rich Western Sahara.

The OAU has pushed for regional trade agreements, but most African countries' biggest trading partners remain their former colonisers. The official languages of the OAU are English, French and Arabic. Fewer than half the heads of state ever attend the summits.

"Africa's silence in the face of

such gross abuses tends to undermine our moral authority to condemn the excesses of others, especially South Africa's racist regime."

"But when there is a Commonwealth or Franco-African summit, all African heads of state attend," said OAU Secretary-General Idi Oumarou of Niger.



Mikhail Gorbachev

and buttressing the changes through legal reform.

Numerous suggestions for party reform have been published in the media in the run-up to the conference of 5,000 delegates from across the country.

Some of the more radical proposals have included mandatory retirement of Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries at age 65, and a limit of two five-year terms for officials in top party offices.

In his meeting with U.S. editors, Gorbachev said debates in the Soviet media about his reforms should not be mistaken for serious splits in the Kremlin.

"The whole country has become one big debating club. And it is only natural that there is lively debate among the leadership about ways of handling the problems arising from perestroika," he declared.

Gorbachev even said he was pleased to hear about a recent letter to one newspaper that suggested a Central Committee plenum could oust him at any time.

Gorbachev says he wants the party conference to make his reform drive irreversible by enhancing the role of elected bodies, making party officials more accountable to the public

and by making party officials

in his interview with the Washington Post and Newsweek, Gorbachev said he supported the idea that fixed limits be imposed on party posts up to and including his own.

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## Death toll rises in China's freak flood

PEKING (R) — The death toll in huge floods which followed freak rainstorms in southeast China reached 78 Monday and is expected to rise further, the official China News Service said.

It said 78 people were killed and 204 injured in Jianyang, the worst affected area of stricken northern Fujian Province, and total casualties for the whole province were still being counted.

More than 20,000 hectares of farmland were swamped and 60,000 head of livestock swept away in the flash floods which followed rainfall of up to 30 centimetres in less than 24 hours beginning late Friday.

The floods destroyed more than 400 bridges and cut communications between disaster areas and the outside world over the weekend.

Services in the inner sanctum, which suspended on the second day of the siege, were resumed by priests Sunday after volunteers washed the floor of the temple with milk in a ceremonial purification. The cow is a symbol of life for Sikhs, as well as Hindus.

Police searched all 627 returning devotees Monday for weapons at an Amritsar police station, then moved them in four city buses to the temple for worship.

Police and paramilitary troops maintained a cordon around the temple and an around-the-clock curfew within 300 metres of its walls.

The cordon likely will stay in place until the government reaches an agreement with the Sikh temple management committee, which has refused its request to enforce a ban on militants re-entering the shrine.

One death was reported in Punjab Sunday night. The United News of India said a goldsmith was shot to death by Sikhs in the village of Muri near the state capital at Chandigarh. The gunman removed his gold stock from the house before fleeing, the news agency said.

The government has promised full cooperation with the Gibraltar inquest, but has said the identities of the troops involved must be kept secret for security reasons and their personal safety.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### S. Korea quiet after 5 days of violence

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea was quiet Sunday after five straight days of violent anti-government and anti-U.S. demonstrations, police said. "We have no reports of serious protests today," one police officer told the AP. A day-long rain throughout the country might have discouraged student activists Sunday, the officer said, speaking on condition of anonymity. South Korea was hit by violent anti-government and anti-U.S. demonstrations during the past five days as radical students sought to oust President Roh Tae-Woo, who they called a "military dictator." The protests spread in Seoul and other parts of South Korea last week as radical students and dissidents called for "limitless anti-government struggle" marking the 8th anniversary of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju that left nearly 200 people killed. Radicals blame the United States for supporting what they call South Korea's "successive military dictatorships."

3 charged with killing Thai journalist

BANGKOK (AP) — Two Singaporeans and a Malaysian were arrested and charged in the murder of a freelance reporter for the mass-circulation newspaper Thai Rath (Thai Nation), the Bangkok Post reported Sunday. The Post said Singaporeans Ci Teng Hong and Amikoay Sa Kui and Malaysian Aseng Sae Young, of Ipoh, were arrested Saturday in the town of Betong, near the Malaysian border. The body of the reporter, Surachai Yuthana-nukul, 33, was found with stab wounds Friday beneath a burning motorcycle, the Post said. It said Surachai, who owned a local hotel, got into a conflict with Ci Teng Hong, owner of a local brothel. The paper earlier quoted police as saying they suspected that the murder was linked to Surachai's articles on gambling dens and brothels.

Jayewardene challenges opponent to duel

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan president Junius Jayewardene has challenged the leader of a Marxist group accused of a series of political killings to meet him in a duel, newspapers reported Monday. They said Jayewardene, 81, issued the challenge at an election rally and invited Rohana Wijeweera, 44, leader of the People's Liberation Front, to choose the weapons. "Let us fight face-to-face and see who will die and who will win. Why kill innocent people?" the state-run Daily News quoted the President as saying at the Sunday night rally. Jayewardene called on Wijeweera to meet him at Galle Face, a stretch of open land along Colombo's seafront, and said he would go alone. A presidential spokesman was not available to comment on the reports.

Taipei riot leaders face harsh punishment

TAIPEI (AP) — Organisers of the farm rights protest that turned into rioting on Taiwan will face severe punishment, a leading government official said Sunday. Liu Jing-Yih, chief prosecutor of Taipei district court, told a news conference that the 18-hour riot that began Friday and lasted until dawn Saturday was "the worst event in decades in Taiwan," injuring more than 200 people. Ninety-six of 128 protesters arrested in the bloody anti-government demonstration remained in detention, Taipei police chief Liao Chao-Hsiang said. Only five detainees were farmers while 29 had previous police records, he said. Local media has reported that police beat detained protesters, an opposition lawmaker and journalists during the fighting, but Liao said he was unaware of any such incidents. The court already has launched an investigation into the riot and will hold preliminary hearings in a few days, Liao said.

Sudanese break up cathedral brawl

KHARTOUM (R) — Police fired tear gas in a Khartoum cathedral Sunday to break up fighting between rival factions of the congregation, police and witnesses said. Police said three people were injured in the fight, which broke out during prayers in the All Saints Cathedral of the Episcopal Church of Sudan. Tombibles, smashed pews and broken glass littered the cathedral after the skirmish, which witnesses said stemmed from a dispute over who was the rightful leader of the church. The rivalry emerged in public two years ago when deputy Archbishop Benjamin Yignasuk deposed Archbishop Elilana Ngalamu before the end of his 10-year term.

## Golden Temple reopened

AMRITSAR (AP) — More than 600 Sikhs filed solemnly into the Golden Temple Monday as the sect's holiest shrine opened its doors to the public for the first time since a police siege ended.

The temple was closed during the May 9-18 police siege, which was aimed at driving out Sikhs

separatists. The separatists, who have been waging a guerrilla war for an independent homeland since 1982, had turned the Golden Temple into an armed camp.

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